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COMPLIMENTS OF (R. W.) GARDNER.

HYDRIODIC ACID.

HYPOPHOSPHITES

IN

PHTHISIS.



Fifth Edition, January, 1887.



GARDNER'S

SYRUP OF HYDRIODIC ACID.

This preparation is now in large demand, and its value as a remedial agent fully established.

The speedy and effective results of its use in Asthma, Chronic Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Acute Rheumatism, Adenitis, Eczema, Lumbago, Glandular Tumors, Syphilis, Lead Poisoning, etc., is acknowledged on every hand by the thousands of physicians who habitually prescribe it.

The profession is respectfully informed that this preparation, first introduced by the undersigned in 1878, has won for Hydriodic Acid its present enviable reputation, and as usual, numerous imitations are made and advertised, which are not identical in therapeutic value, and from the use of which the same results cannot be obtained.

Physicians, therefore, using other preparations of Syrup of Hydriodic Acid, with negative or injurious results, will please not hold the writer responsible, nor guilty of misrepresentation.

One fluid ounce of this syrup contains 6.66 grains Iodine converted into Hydriodic Acid. Its action will be found more efficient in equivalent doses than Iodide Potassium, while it produces none of the unpleasant effects of the latter, such as loss of appetite, soreness in the fauces, nausea, etc. Physicians who use Iodide Potassium largely will appreciate this.

It is, however, more active than Iodide of Potassium, and should be given in smaller relative doses.

Its effect upon mucous surfaces is more marked than with other forms of Iodine, while it is effective in smaller relative proportions.

It is as palatable as Lemon Syrup.

It is so free from irritant action that it may be given to the youngest infant.

Incompatibles.—Hydriodic Acid, when in solution, is so prone to decomposition, and is so sensitive to chemical action, that it is strongly recommended to administer it uncombined with other medicines.

Metals, Metallic Salts, and free Alkalies are incompatible with this syrup, and by addition to it would change its composition, and consequently its therapeutic action.

Oxidizing agents, as Nitric Acid, Permanganate of Potassium, Chlorate of Potassium, etc., would, by oxidation, convert it into Iodic Acid, which possesses toxic properties.

It is perfect in itself for the simple purpose of assimilating Iodine. If other remedies are necessary, they should be given separately, and half way between the doses of Hydriodic Acid.

Condition.—The color of Syrup of Hydriodic Acid is a sure indication of its condition ; and if it should be found that it has acquired a decided red color, it should not be administered.

This preparation should be kept in a cool, dark place, the colder the better, and tightly corked.

If, at any time, decomposition should be discovered, it will be cheerfully exchanged.

Doses.—The dose of this preparation varies from a few drops to a tablespoonful, according to circumstances or the object of its administration.

For Asthma or Chronic Bronchitis, the commencing dose should be small, and gradually increased, say one-third to a teaspoonful, well diluted with water, given upon an empty stomach.

In Syphilis, larger doses may be used, according to the tolerance of the patient.

In instances where a gradual alterative action is desired, one to two teaspoonfuls several times a day until Iodism is produced ; then intermit, and begin again, after one or two days, at the physician's discretion. Or smaller doses may be given without intermission, according to the tolerance of the patient.

It should always be diluted at the time it is taken, with *at least* twice its bulk of water—even greater dilution than this is preferable.

Details of treatment, contained in the writer's third and fourth editions, will be forwarded to any physician free of expense upon notification.

Respectfully,

R. W. GARDNER.

158 William Street, New York.

HYPOPHOSPHITES IN PHTHISIS.

The undersigned has endeavored in the following to condense the published views and methods of Dr. Churchill in as small a space as possible, for convenience of reference. The reasons and arguments for these methods are omitted. They will be found in the Third Edition, 1884, of the writer's publications, which will be forwarded free of charge to any physician notifying the undersigned of his desire for it.

In the use of the hypophosphites, a line should be

drawn between cases of Phthisis and all others. In Phthisis the system is more susceptible to their action, the danger of producing dangerous pathological action is greater, and the rules which follow are those under which wonderful curative effects have resulted in all stages of this disease *in thousands* of cases. But the physician is reminded that *all* the rules must be followed to secure equally successful results.

It will not answer to follow some of these rules and neglect others.

It should be remembered that these methods are the gradual outcome of thirty years of clinical experience and study, in the hands of a profound student of physiological and pathological knowledge, that this time has been devoted to the study of this one disease, and that the world is indebted to him for their application in medicine, he being the first to use them. Should not his opinions, therefore, under such circumstances, have weight? Particularly, when, in the hands of other physicians where these rules have been scrupulously followed, the same happy effects have resulted?

1. Use chemically pure hypophosphites protected by syrup from atmospheric oxidation.
2. The only salts used in Phthisis are those of Soda, of Lime, of Quinine.
3. They are *always* used *separately* as indicated, and are *never combined*.

4. The general indications for the several salts are :
 First Stage—Syrup of the Soda Salt.
 Second and Third Stages—Syrup of the Lime Salt.
 When the disease is far advanced and the patient much prostrated, begin with the Quinine Salt.*
5. Administer the hypophosphite so as to *slowly* produce its physiogenic effects, and carefully watch that the action of the remedy does not enter the sphere of pathogenic phenomena. Should this occur, at once discontinue the remedy, and after a few days, continue the medication in reduced doses.
6. Keep the patient under the physiogenic action of the remedy as long as may be necessary to obtain the elimination of the morbid deposit in the lung.
7. Combat by appropriate means the consecutive or accidental complications which exist, or may show themselves during that time, discontinuing the use of the hypophosphite during serious acute inflammations, to be immediately resumed upon their subsidence.
8. Confine the doses between one and seven grains during twenty-four hours.†

* NOTE.—Owing to the slight solubility of Hypophos. Quinine in water, it is necessary to prepare this salt as an Elixir.—R. W. G.

† Twenty-four minims of either the Lime or Soda Syrup prepared by the undersigned represents one grain of each salt respectively, each fluid ounce containing twenty grains of the salt.

The object in beginning with so small a dose is to cautiously ascertain the tolerance of the patient. When this is carefully ascertained, the dose should be such as to *safely* produce the *physiogenic* action of the remedy, being constantly on the lookout for the dangerous effects of over-dosage.

9. When pathological symptoms are accidentally produced, stop the remedy for a time, but in no case on that account abandon it altogether.*
10. Diet should not be restricted. Stimulate the patient's appetite by variety.
11. *No physician* will obtain the results claimed by Dr. Churchill, by using the *ordinary commercial salts*, or the *ordinary Syrups prepared from them*. It is *absolutely* essential that these remedies should be *chemically pure*.
12. Use Hypophos. Quinia in incipient diarrhoea of phthisis, in that of young children. Useful when the other salts are too active.
13. The soda salt is quite mild in action, and is more apt to agree with patients than the others. Its effect is to mildly favor expectoration, and it is readily absorbed and utilized without disturbance, if confined to proper doses, but is dangerous if given too freely. Indicated in first stage

*The physiogenic and pathogenic effects of the hypophosphites are fully explained in the writer's Third Edition, 1884.

14. Lime preferable for pregnant women, teething children, and generally when there is diarrhœa. Lime sometimes diminishes expectoration too rapidly, causing cough. In such cases, substitute soda. This salt is more active than that of soda, and consequently more apt to produce undesirable pathological effects when given without proper discrimination. The dose should be regulated entirely by its effect upon the patient, and should be given with constant watchfulness for untoward symptoms. Indicated in second and third stages.
15. During intercurrent inflammations and complications, the Lime or Soda salt is frequently too active, and should be temporarily substituted by the Hypophos. Quinine, the action of which is less powerful.
16. Accurate auscultation, to determine the site, extent, and degree of local lesion, is essential in order to select the indicated remedy.
17. Medicines contra-indicated during the hypophosphite treatment: Alkalies, Mineral Waters, Sulphur or Sulphureted Mineral Waters, Narcotics, Opiates, Sedatives. When Narcotics or Sedatives have been used to allay harassing cough, their suppression will be attended with more or less distress to the patient, but it *must be persisted in* to obtain the effects of the Hypophosphite treat-

ment. Cough and night sweats will, in time, be controlled by the *Hypophosphite alone*. Tonics, such as Bitters, Vegetable Alkaloids, Iron and all its preparations, Arsenic and all Metallic Salts, Alcoholic Drinks of all kinds, Wines and Beer, Cod Liver Oil, Salts of Potash, Ammonia, and Manganese are all contra-indicated, and produce pathological effects.

18. The antagonism between the therapeutic action of the different Hypophosphites forbids the practice of exhibiting combinations in Phthisis. All the various Hypophosphite Salts, other than those of Soda, Lime, and Quinia, viz., Potassa, Ammonia, Iron, Manganese, Alumina, etc., have been clinically tested by Dr. Churchill with negative or injurious effects, and their use strongly condemned. On the other hand, the uniformly favorable effects experienced by him from the Salts of Soda, of Lime, and of Quinia, used separately according to indications, leave nothing to be desired. Many physicians will be surprised at the extensive and, according to usual present practice, radical list of contra-indicated remedies, many of which are habitually used and relied upon in the treatment of this disease, but herein lies one of the exclusive differences between Dr. Churchill's practice and that of others. He relies entirely upon the

Hypophosphite to produce its constitutional action in removing the diathesis upon which the disease depends. As the radical pathological state in phthisis is one of insufficient oxidation, owing to a loss of affinity for oxygen in the tissue-forming elements of the body, all medicines which prevent or retard the action of the Hypophosphites, which is by the assimilation of phosphorus to contribute the oxidizing power to these elements, are necessarily contra-indicated. The reasons in detail for all of the statements herein mentioned, and the arguments by which these conclusions are reached, together with a large amount of interesting matter pertaining to this subject, are contained in the writer's "Third Edition," and, as before stated, will be cheerfully mailed, free of charge, to all physicians desiring it, upon application.

The Elixirs are intended as *substitutes* for the Syrups in cases where the Syrup disagrees or cloy the stomach. The Syrups are preferable, and are recommended in all cases where they can be used.

Caution.—The writer would caution the profession against *misquotations* from the text of Churchill's work.

It would seem that no honorable person would be guilty of misquoting an authority, when the result is a matter involving health or life. Nevertheless, the

writer has seen, and has in his possession, matter sent generally to the profession, wherein words not in the original text have been added, misleading the physician, misrepresenting Churchill's views, and evidently added for the purpose of inducing the medical adviser to prescribe a single preparation (a combination of Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda) in all cases requiring Hypophosphites.

Any physician can verify this statement by comparing the said quotations with the original text of Churchill's work.

The attention of physicians is also called to the fact that a combination of Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda and Potassa has become known among the trade as "Churchill's Formula." This is also misleading, as Churchill never prescribes combinations, and the words quoted were added by various manufacturers without Churchill's authority and contrary to his usage.

In the detailed history of cases treated by Dr. Churchill, in his work, not a solitary instance occurs where he uses a combination of Hypophosphites.

The following from the pen of the late L. De Brémon, M.D., for many years Dr. Churchill's clinical assistant, ought to be taken as positive proof of Dr. Churchill's method of exhibiting these salts, and at once convict those who represent that he uses combinations, of an intention to deceive :

"Dr. J. F. Churchill, the initiator of the treatment by Hypophosphites, the greatest authority in this case, has sometimes alternated the two different salts (Lime and Soda) with the same patient, according to the physiogenic or pathogenic symptoms produced by either, but *he never mixed them*, knowing too well that in many cases one or the other was contra-indicated."—"Phthisis Pulmonalis," etc., L. DE BRÉMON, M.D.; JOHN NEWTON, Publisher, N. Y., 1880.

Indications for the Use of Hypophosphites in Diseases other than, and Uncomplicated with, Phthisis.

The following statement by Churchill as to the *general* action of the Hypophosphites is so comprehensive, and covers indications in so many morbid conditions, that I quote it in this connection :

"The effect of the Hypophosphites on the tubercular constitution depends upon a *general action in the system*, which at a future day will come to be recognized as of still greater importance than their effects in disease. In our present imperfect social state, there is a constant tendency to increased disturbance of the conditions of normal nutrition, which is effectually combated by the use of the Hypophosphites as an occasional and temporary nutriment.

"This result can be obtained by no other means hitherto known than the use of some one of the oxidizable phosphorus compounds, the best of which are the Hypophosphites.

"By means of these therapeutical agents, the functions of innervation or nerve power, of sanguification or blood-forming process, and of interstitial nutrition, which are the three primordial functions in the animal system, may be kept or gradually raised to the very highest degree of intensity of which the organic conditions of the subject will admit."

This points to a large sphere of usefulness for these remedies, which it is unnecessary to point out in detail.

Hypophosphite of Iron is indicated in Anæmia, Chlorosis, and Dysmenorrhœa. Hypophosphite of Potassa is recommended in Asthma. Hypophosphite of Quinia as a general nervous tonic and in Intermittent Fever. Both the Hypophosphite of Lime and the Soda Salt are indicated in disease characterized by insufficient nutrition, as marasmus, and in convalescence from wasting disease of any kind, where the vitality is low, assimilation of food defective, blood depraved, and functional activity impaired.

The combination of the Lime, Soda, Iron, and Potassa Salts has been found very effective in obstinate Bronchial coughs and in the impoverished condition which precedes and accompanies boils, abscesses, carbuncles, etc.

Hypophosphite of Manganese is similar in its action to that of the Iron Salt, but is much less energetic. It has a special excitatory action upon the biliary secretion, and it has been found peculiarly useful, either alone or in conjunction with Hypophosphite of Quinine, in hepatic derangement, with deficient biliary secretion, subsequent upon prolonged residence in tropical climates, as also in cases of Anæmia and general debility depending upon the same cause.

Hypophosphite of Ammonium resembles the Potassium salt in its general therapeutic action. It has been used by Churchill with great advantage in hepatic derangement, owing to its special stimulating effect upon the liver.

It is, however, contra-indicated in Phthisis, for the same reasons which forbid the Potassium salt, and probably for the additional one that the Ammonium compounds all excite the circulatory system, which renders them dangerous in hemorrhagic states. The same writer considers this salt far superior to the muriate or carbonate as a laryngeal stimulant. As an expectorant, it is peculiarly active.

It should be remarked that in diseases uncomplicated with pulmonary difficulty, not only may the dose be larger, but various combinations may be prescribed, and the remedy continued with less necessity of watching the patient, the pathological effects of these remedies being far less liable to be produced than in

cases of Phthisis, in which disease the susceptibility of the patient to their action is greatly increased by the diathetic state.

Respectfully,

R. W. GARDNER.

158 William Street, New York.

LIST OF GARDNER'S SPECIAL PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

- Gardner's Syrup of Hydriodic Acid.
6.66 grains Iodine in one fluid ounce.
- Gardner's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.
20 grains in one fluid ounce.
- Gardner's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Soda.
20 grains in one fluid ounce.
- Gardner's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Iron.
4 grains in one fluid ounce.
- Gardner's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Potassa.
16 grains in one fluid ounce.
- Gardner's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Manganese.
4 grains in one fluid ounce.
- Gardner's Syrup of Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.
20 grains in one fluid ounce.
- Gardner's Syrup of Hypophosphites of Iron and Quinia.
4 grains Iron and 1 grain Quinia in one fluid ounce.
- Gardner's Syrup of Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda, and Potassa.
17 grains in one fluid ounce.
- Gardner's Syrup of Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda, and Iron.
17 grains in one fluid ounce.
- Gardner's Syrup of Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda, Iron, and Potassa.
17 grains in one fluid ounce.
- Gardner's Elixir of Hypophosphite of Lime.
20 grains in one fluid ounce.
- Gardner's Elixir of Hypophosphite of Soda.
20 grains in one fluid ounce.
- Gardner's Elixir of Hypophosphite of Iron.
4 grains in one fluid ounce.
- Gardner's Elixir of Hypophosphite of Potassa.
16 grains in one fluid ounce.
- Gardner's Elixir of Hypophosphite of Quinia.
8 grains in one fluid ounce.
- Gardner's Elixir of Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.
20 grains in one fluid ounce.
- Gardner's Elixir of Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda, and Iron.
17 grains in one fluid ounce.
- Gardner's Elixir of Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda, and Potassa.
17 grains in one fluid ounce.
- Gardner's Elixir of Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda, Iron, and Potassa.
17 grains in one fluid ounce.
- Gardner's Solution of Ferrous Nitrate (unalterable).
26 grains in one fluid ounce.

Prepared BY ROBERT W. GARDNER,

Pharmaceutical Chemist, New York.

W. H. Schieffelin & Co., New York, Sole Wholesale Agents. And sold by the
Wholesale and Retail Trade generally throughout the United States.

